

insects and as far as I could learn, is produced only when they are disturbed.

These observations were confirmed by Professor and Mrs. Ferris.

The hoppers were taken on mesquite and acacia bushes, on the flowers of which they were feeding, in Brewster County, at the point where the road from Marathon to Glen Springs crosses Tornillo Creek.

A NEW WESTERN DOLICHOPODID

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Tetrechus spinitarsis M. C. Van Duzee, new species

Male. Length 5 mm. Face yellow, narrowed in the middle, rounded below. Front green, dulled with white pollen. Antennæ yellow. Third joint darker, small, rounded; first joint large and thick, upper surface with very stiff and very black hairs, which are longer apically and extend beyond the tip of the joint; arista very long and slender, about twice as long as the face, black, its tip widening into a lamella, the basal portion of which is white, apical part velvety black. Orbital cilia wholly black.

Dorsum of thorax green with blue reflections and brown pollen, which becomes gray on the lateral edges; pleuræ with the pollen more yellowish; one large, curved bristle and several stiff black hairs above each fore coxa; scutellum a little flattened on each side, so as to form a slight ridge in the center, with one pair of large and one pair of small bristles on the margin. Abdomen green, quite thickly covered with white pollen and with long black hair; venter with long black hair. Hypopygium green; upper surface of basal half covered with yellow tomentum, which becomes white posteriorly, a cluster of long, stiff, black hairs near the base on the left side and a few long, slender, pale hairs below these; outer lamellæ large, yellow, a little wider than long, the apical edge indented in the middle, so as to form two slightly convex lobes, fringed with pale hairs; they have rather long, black hairs on the surface, especially near the edges, inserted in minute black dots; the inner appendages are a pair of yellow, rather long, nearly bare organs; another pair of yellow organs, half as long as the others with two hairs at tip, and a pair of stout, black hooks near the base.

Fore coxæ yellow, distinctly blackened at extreme base, anterior surface covered with yellow pollen and black hairs, which are longer near the base; without bristles at tip. Middle coxæ blackish, their anterior surface yellow from the tip to above the middle; this yellow color seems to be caused partly by yellow pollen; front also with many black bristly hairs; hind coxæ wholly blackish. All femora and tibiæ yellow; middle femora slightly blackened at base, hind ones distinctly so; extreme tip of posterior femora and narrow base and tip of their tibiæ black. All femora bare on lower edge; anterior pair with stiff black hairs on posterior surface; middle ones with a row of short black bristles on lower anterior edge; hind femora with one preapical bristle. Fore

tibia with two rows of black bristles above; the bristles on posterior edge slightly flattened, the irregular row on anterior edge more slender; the bristles forming both rows of nearly equal length. Fore tibiæ and tarsi covered with silvery white pollen. Middle and hind tibiæ not thickened, their bristles rather long. Fore tarsi wholly yellow; middle tarsi black from tip of the first joint; hind tarsi wholly black; all joints of middle and hind tarsi drawn out into a spine at lower apical corner, except the last joint of middle, and last two joints of hind tarsi, which are normal. Joints of fore tarsi 26-14-8-5-9; of middle tarsi 55-24-17-9-13; those of hind tarsi 55-44-28-17-18 fiftieths of a millimeter. Calypsters and halteres pale yellow, cilia of the former black.

Wings nearly hyaline, without a spot at tip; last section of fourth vein bent near its basal third; third and fourth veins approaching each other at tip; last section of fifth vein scarcely as long as the cross-vein.

Described from one male taken in the Giant Forest, Tulare County, California, July 16, 1923, by C. L. Fox, at an altitude of 9,000 feet.

Type No. 1596 in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences.

Although this is very much like the *sanus* O. S., I think it is no doubt distinct. They are alike in the form of hypopygium and its appendages, the wings are almost alike, also the general color of the legs, still the color of these differ, the middle femora in *sanus* being more decidedly infuscated at base and the hind ones have the black much more extended; base of hind tibiæ sharply black in this new form and wholly yellow in *sanus*. The fore coxæ in *sanus* have several quite large bristles near the tip on outer edge of anterior surface, in this form there are no bristles on the fore coxæ. The bristles of the fore tibiæ are very different in the two forms: in *spinitarsis* the posterior row are of very nearly equal length throughout, the anterior row has the bristles irregularly placed and not longer than those of the posterior row, while in *sanus* the bristles of the anterior row are nearly twice as long as those of posterior row, the apical bristles of which are shorter than those near the base. The lamellæ of the arista are slightly more elongated and more gradually tapering at base in the new species, still this would not be noticed unless the two were seen together. Although the middle and hind tarsi of *sanus* have little bristles at the tips of the joints, they do not have the large spine that is very characteristic of this new species.